

Of Interest to Every Woman

Edited by Martha Westover



The Great Trials of History

TRIAL OF ADOLPH LUETGERT

On the night of May 1, 1887, there disappeared from her home, at Hermitage Avenue and Diversey Boulevard, Chicago, Mrs. Adolph Luetgert, the wife of a sausage manufacturer of that city. It was one of those mysterious cases which have baffled the most expert police and detective in its solution. The husband was arrested for the murder. It was a long and difficult effort on his part to save himself from execution, for many things seemed to point to his guilt. Eleven jurymen wanted to hang him for the crime after hearing all the evidence, but the verdict finally decided upon was imprisonment for life.

The task that was set for the prosecution was not an easy one. Mrs. Luetgert's body was established almost beyond question, but had been almost entirely consumed in dissolved potash in one of the coloring vats of her husband's sausage factory.

In reaching the body of his victim the murderer had overlooked four vitally incriminating details: two gold rings worn by his wife, the complete removal of the fragments of the body, a bit of peculiarly shaped porcelain tooth, and failure to notify the police of the woman's disappearance.

The rings were identified as the property of the wife, the family dentist identified the tooth, expert osteologists were able to place the bones that were discovered, but, of course, with no conclusive proof that they were those of the murdered woman.

Luetgert and his wife had not lived happily together. She was his second wife, and she had been employed in the family when the first wife was living. It was claimed that he was tired of her and desired a younger and more attractive woman.

When it came to the trial of the husband, the task set for the Chicago District Attorney Deenew was a most difficult one. The body of the victim had been practically consumed, and yet it was absolutely necessary not only to prove that she was dead, but that she had met her death at the hands of her husband, as charged in the indictment.

The first trial resulted in a disagreement. During its progress Dier-

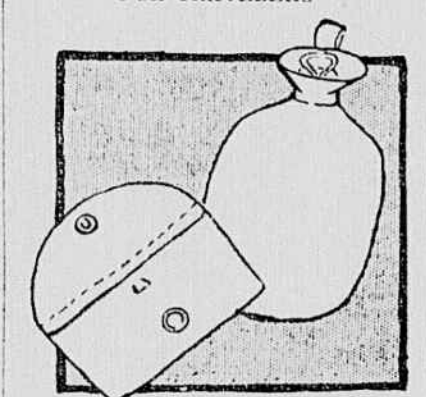
rich Bicknese, a brother of Mrs. Luetgert, testified that he had searched for days for a clue as to his sister's whereabouts, but had found none. One week after the commission of the crime he notified the police, and they summoned Luetgert and questioned him. "She disappeared," the sausage maker replied, "and I expected her to return and had wished to avoid the disgrace that must attend the disclosure of the facts."

It was Frank Bialk who gave the most damaging testimony as to how he made several trips at the request of the prisoner to a drug store on the night of May 1, and each time upon his return Luetgert would take the package he brought and would barricade the door to the main factory and busy himself in the engine room.

It was shown at the trial that the accused had planned most cunningly. Almost three months before the murder he had purchased about 325 pounds of crude potash from a wholesale druggist. Late in April, under the prisoner's direction, two Poles broke the potash into small fragments, and later in the same day had assisted in placing the broken potash in the middle vat. That night the steam was turned on and the potash completely dissolved.

The accused man was not permitted to testify in his own behalf at the first trial, but during the second battle he was enabled to relate the story of his life. He vigorously denied his guilt, and on several occasions actually wept. He was a stolid German, and by many

FOR TRAVELERS



A rubberized silk-covered hot-water bottle, which rolls into a small morocco case.

conceded to be endowed with wonderful mental and physical energy. The conviction of Luetgert did not establish beyond contention in the public mind the guilt of the defendant. In the light of the conviction, however, and the finding of the court, the accepted version of Mrs. Luetgert's murder must be taken as the true history of a mystery that will always be tainted with uncertainty.

Luetgert lived less than two years of his life's sentence, dying in the Joliet Penitentiary on July 27, 1889, leaving no confession. His attorney, Lawrence Harmon, at the time of the convicted man's death, had just completed arrangement to have the records in the case prepared for the Supreme Court.

Luetgert's trial was no doubt one of the most sensational ever held in Illinois. At his death Dr. Werner and O'Sullivan held a post-mortem examination, disclosing the fact that he had died from fatty degeneration of the heart.



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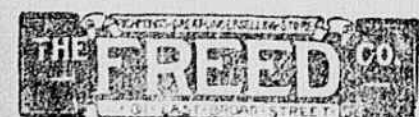
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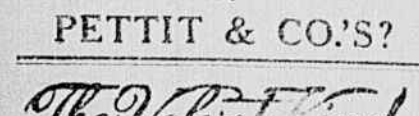
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CASH OR CREDIT

SUNDAY MENU

Breakfast.		
Fruit	Ham and Eggs	Cereal
		Waffles
Dinner.		
Clear Soup with Croutons	Coffee	
Roast Turkey	Cranberry Sauce	
Bread Filling	Potatoes	
Corn	Stewed Celery	
	Waldorf Salad	Coffee
Frozen Custard		
Supper.		
Turkey Sandwiches	Fried Oysters	Potato Salad
Currant Bread		Preserves

MAKE THE MOST AND BEST OF YOUR HAIR

The manner of dressing the hair that, it seems, is fast leaving us, was as charitable as charity itself. For it surely covered many of the defects of women's faces. Of course, it was so frequently overdone that we sometimes lost patience with it. But it softened the lines of the features, made over large or prominent ears look small and changed ugly foreheads into lovely ones.

The present mode of doing the hair, or rather the mode, that seems to be gaining favor from day to day does not recommend itself to any save the pretty or beautiful woman. The woman with a very high forehead dreads it, and so does one without a beautiful neck. For the hair is drawn off the forehead and away from the neck. Big ears will again have to confess their size to the world, for they show at least a large part of them now. And the little curls in front of them serve only to call attention to them.

However, no matter what the style in hair-dressing is, it behooves every woman to adapt it to her own face and figure. Hair properly arranged can bring prettiness even to a plain face, and, poorly arranged, it can bring plainness even to beauty.

It is a very good thing, when you are tired of the manner in which you do your hair, to go to a reliable hair-dresser and ask him to arrange your hair in a new and becoming and, of course, moderately fashionable manner. Watch the way he works, and practice arranging your hair as he arranges it, providing, of course, that you think it becoming. You can modify it a little, if you want, and if you cannot learn in one visit, go again to him and have it dressed a second time. There can be no cut-and-dried rules about the best method of keeping the hair in order. Of course, on its condition depends its beauty. But each woman must experiment with her own hair and find out for herself how to care for it.

It must be kept clean. Some hair needs frequent shampooing with water and soap. Some hair stays clean with a monthly shampoo. Dry shampoo agrees with other kinds of hair—a shampoo accomplished by rubbing orris root into the hair, and brushing it thoroughly out. The brush must always be kept clean. One authority says that if a clean brush is used every day—that is to say, if a woman has two brushes and uses a clean one every day, cleaning them on alternate days—the hair will remain healthy. Air baths keep some hair in good condition, and, of course, help to keep all hair healthy.

Massage does wonders for any hair. If yours is thin and stiff and unmanageable, invest something in a systematic course of treatment in massage. The hair will shortly become soft and bright and easy to manage. In the day of elaborate use of hair ornaments, any woman can supplement deficiencies in her hair with some feather ornament or jeweled band or big pins or combs. A full spray of feathers, fastened about the head with a narrow gold band makes a scant coiffure look much fuller.

SOME INTERESTING NOTE PAPER

Correspondence cards are so much a matter of course to-day that they fairly crowd the counters of the stationery stores. Some of the daintiest are made with Delft blue initials and edges on the cards, and a tiny line of blue on

When I was married I suffered great pains every month. My husband got me a bottle of Cardul, and it helped me so I kept on taking it. In a short time I was well and strong.

Before I began taking Cardul my weight was only 98 pounds, and in less than a year I weighed 150.

I think Cardul is the best medicine in the world for women, and I hope all suffering ladies will take my advice and try Cardul.

If you are sick and miserable, and suffering from any of the pains due to womanly trouble, take Cardul. It has been found to relieve pain and distress caused by womanly troubles, and is an excellent remedy to have on hand at all times in case of need, for all women's ailments and weaknesses.

Cardul is composed of ingredients which act on the womanly constitution, and build up health and strength in a natural manner.

Cardul will help you to get well.

N. B.—Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper, on request.—Advertisement.

Children's School Shoes. **\$1**
ALBERT STEIN
Cor. 5th and Broad Sts.

McDougall Kitchen Cabinets and Detroit Jewel Gas Ranges make sweet tempered housewives.

JURGENS
Adams and Broad.



Black straw hat simply trimmed with two black feathers.

the back of the envelope to mark the closing flap.

The initial or crest on a card is usually now placed at the upper left-hand corner. There was a time when it was usually placed in the center, but that

NO NECESSITY TO BE MISERABLE

Says One Woman Who Knows.
Good Advice on How to Regain Health and Strength.

Newtown, Mo.—In advice from this town, Mrs. Susie Williams has the following to say for publication: "Ladies, there's absolutely no necessity to be so miserable from suffering, as so many women are, when Cardul, the woman's tonic, will help you so much. I wouldn't think of being without Cardul in my home."

When I was married I suffered great pains every month. My husband got me a bottle of Cardul, and it helped me so I kept on taking it. In a short time I was well and strong.

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UNION CLUB IN PARIS IS OLDEST IN FRANCE

Duc de Broglie Elected President in Succession to Late Duc de Rohan.

BY LA MARQUE DE FONTENAY.

Of all French clubs the oldest is the Union, in Paris, on the Boulevard de la Madeleine, which was first elected the Duc de Broglie as president, in succession to the late Duc de Rohan, who died a few weeks ago.

The Union is now in its eighty-eighth year, having been founded in 1826 by the Duc de Gramont and by several other royalist nobles, who during their twenty years of exile in England had learned to appreciate the value of the leading clubs in London. King Charles X., then on the throne, and who had also resided in England during the years which intervened between the outbreak of the Revolution and the fall of Napoleon, only gave with reluctance his consent to the Duc de Gramont to found the Union in Paris, declaring that, while clubs were not contrary to law, yet that they would be "the death of good society" in France.

Associated with the Duc de Gramont in the foundation of the Union was the great Prince Talleyrand and the Duc de Mouchy, while its first president was the Duc de Montmorency, who remained at his head until 1846. It has always been the favorite club of the foreign ambassadors though the minority of the diplomatic corps have experienced difficulty in obtaining admission, while even mere ministers plenipotentiary were looked upon as outsiders. The Duc de Montmorency was followed by the Duc de Lauzun, chief of the Chastellux family, and on his death the Prince de Montmorency-Luxemburg became president, followed in turn by the Duc de Riviers, the Duc de Noailles, and finally the late Duc de Rohan.

The new president, the Duc de Broglie, is a comparatively young man, being barely thirty-eight years of age. He is by taste and profession a sailor, having served in the navy, in which he attained the rank of commander, and he retired on half pay, on the occasion of his marriage, which took place in 1894.

The name of De Broglie possesses a special interest on this side of the Atlantic by reason of the fact that one of its distinguished members, Prince Victor de Broglie, served throughout the American War of Independence as principal lieutenant of General the Marquis de Lafayette. He was guillotined by Robespierre in 1794.

His son married the daughter of the celebrated Mme. de Staël, who played a notable role in the early part of the nineteenth century. Their son in turn, the fourth duke, was Prime Minister of France during the presidency of Marshal MacMahon, and while a man of extraordinary culture, vast intellect and wit, owing his seat in the Academy, not to his rank, but to the brilliancy of his attainments, was distinguished for his amazing absence of mind, which involved him in all sorts of amusing contortions.

Popularly credited with having endeavored to commit the government of France during the presidency of the monarchy, yet it was this duke's vote that determined the constitution of the present republic. It may be recalled that the latter, enacted in 1875, was passed by a majority of who voted. That vote was cast, not, as is generally supposed, by Henri Wallon, but by the then Duc de Broglie, the authority for my statement being Ernest Daudet, the historian, whose avowed royalist sympathies relieve him of any suspicion of prejudice against the duke, while another authority is his kinsman, the second Duc Decazes. Whether the Duc de Broglie cast his vote in a fit of absence of mind, or intentionally, has never been made clear.

The ducal house of De Broglie is of Piedmontese origin, traces back its descent in an unbroken line to the twelfth century, and owes its French dukedom to the splendid military services of the celebrated commander and high marshal of France, Francis de Broglie, the date of the patent being August 26, 1742. A little later he received from the Emperor of Germany the dignity of a prince of the Holy Roman Empire and it is thanks to this that all the junior members of the family bear the title of prince.

Four houses of the French nobility have played a more important role in the military annals of their country, and there are at least a dozen famous generals of that name who, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, achieved distinction on the battlefields of Europe. The present duke has no children, and the next heir to the family honors and estates is, therefore, his twenty-two-year-old brother, Prince Louis. He is unmarried. Following him, there are three uncles, brothers of the late duke, and their sons.

The eldest of these uncles, and therefore second in the line of succession to the dukedom, is Prince Amédée de Broglie, married to Marie Say, one of the heiresses of the great sugar refiner, Henri Say, and making his home with her at the historic Chateau de Chaumont, on the River Loire. It may be remembered that Princess Amédée's immense fortune, like that of her sister, the Vicomtesse de Tredern, and of the American widow of her brother, the late Henri Say, was swallowed up a few years ago in the ruin of the president of the Say sugar refiner, who, unable to retrieve the ruin due to incredibly foolish speculation and to downright dishonesty, committed suicide.

Prince Amédée's son, Prince Robert, who has such an extraordinary career in this country, and whose matrimonial difficulties have engaged the attention of the tribunals of several countries. His first marriage was with Madeleine Deslandes, daughter of the well-known art collector, Baron Deslandes, a granddaughter of Princess Mathilde Bonaparte, and divorced wife of Comte Napoleon Fleury.

The marriage, which took place in England, in the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, at Brookley, near London, was a very unhappy one, and having been contracted in defiance of the protests of the prince's parents, was without validity in the eyes of French law. She took steps before a year was over to secure its dissolution in England, and resumed her maiden name of Baroness Deslandes. Having a large fortune in her own right, she became a notable figure in Paris, her Poupauze house in the Rue de la Harpe, Colombe achieving renown as a literary center. She won fame both as an author and as an artist, under the pseudonym of "Ossé," and among her most ardent admirers was the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Royal Academician, who painted an exquisite picture of her, as one of the muses, naming in her hand a globe of pure crystal.

Prince Robert then became infatuated with an American woman, of the name of Estelle Alexander, and the name of Estelle A. Veit, and married her in Chicago. This union was annulled on the demand of the prince's parents six months later by the French courts, whereupon the prince remarried Estelle Alexander, the legitimacy of the little girl born of the union, such as it was, remaining in doubt.

The prince's parents having cut off supplies, he suffered all sorts of hardships in the United States. His wife endeavored to earn her living in variety shows in New York on the powers, and elsewhere on the east coast, by her singing, the prince being content to conduct the orchestra, although he knew comparatively little about music. Then they became dependent upon charity, and after all sorts of extraordinary experiences returned to Europe, where they joined company, the French courts pronouncing a final divorce in 1899.

Since then the woman, who as a divorcee is not permitted any longer to call herself Princess de Broglie in France, has been earning her living on the variety stage on both sides of the Atlantic, occasionally coming into prominence through the protracted litigation which has been taking place between herself and the prince regarding the possession of their little girl. (Copyright, 1914, by the Brentwood Company.)

Each month seems to bring a new taffeta, and there is a new crinkled crepe de chine in all the new shades, and there is a new crepon in a broad-corded effect, which comes in many of the desired shades.

Black tulle is a pretty touch on any gown.

The sleeveless jacket is growing in favor.

White continues among the smart colors.

time has gone. The correct place is the left-hand corner.

Crests are almost always engraved in one color—gold or silver or blue or black usually. You know, the Heraldry says that crests belong only to men, but the women of the family use the crest of the head of their family. A married woman uses her husband's, not her father's, crest.

Lined envelopes are more and more used for domestic correspondence, as well as foreign correspondence. Of course, if the paper from which the envelope is made is heavy, a lining is unnecessary. But thin paper is more and more used.

One of the interesting new linings is striped. It is striped lengthwise of the envelope, in blue and gray or red and gray or gray and white.

There are now made very useful boxes for carrying stationery. The leather writing cases we are all used to, only larger. They are really boxes, with keys and locks, big boxes, too, that hold much paper and correspondence, a full supply of writing materials, and that could be made a storehouse of jewelry or other valuables as well. Some of them measure as much as eighteen by fifteen inches and are fifteen or sixteen inches high.

Some of the new note paper is made in long narrow sheets with envelopes just the size of the unfolded sheets. So when the letter is written the sheets of paper are inserted, unfolded, in the envelope.

THE FLOWER DOLL IN "THE LATEST"

Several flower dolls of the moment include an old-fashioned doll whose hoopskirt is composed entirely of rosebuds. This is one of the latest developments of florists.

A pannier drapery of satin ribbon matches the color of the roses chosen, and the blouse figure also has a decollete bodice of buds and ribbon. The novelty is about eight inches tall and five or six inches at the base.

These dolls make charming favors for luncheons, dinners or dances. The small, close buds are massed together and pink, yellow, red and white are the colors used.

A Philadelphia florist has introduced the most artistic baskets of tinted whalofores. These are both most durable and attractive than those of smoked bamboo, and it is safe to say, costlier. The whalofores maintain a fine beauty of line and permits a greater variety of detail than does a more fragile medium, consequently better effects are obtained in using it.

Some remarkably lovely things are seen in the imitation French jewelry. To come into the realm of cheap things with such a broad assertion sounds almost incredible, nevertheless it is true. There is the rosebud hattrin of imitation coral—this requires an expert, indeed, to decide that the rose is not an exquisitely carved bit of coral. A very pretty setting for this is furnished in a 14-karat gold-filled, fashioned into two rings which are held together by four conventionally designed ornamentalons.

Then the pins—why, even the pin that has caught the fancy of the mode at the moment—the "butterfly of hope" pin, made its debut in the cloisonne enamel invented to furnish this imitation French jewelry. Possibly this butterfly was inspired by the lines: "The butterfly with soaring wings, The song of hope to you now brings."

At any rate, it is an exquisite thing in rich blue enamel, touched with green and gold and with markings traced in delicate, thread-like lines of black.



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